

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 116.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY DECEMBER 6, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2339.

FIGHT ON DOLE IS GIVEN UP

Dark Night on for Committeeman Stewart.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

IF THERE is anything in the signs, the passing of the MacChance Stewart is at hand. After permitting himself to voice at length what was interpreted by his followers as being an expression of lack of confidence in the Governor he last evening quit the fight without a final bark, and when he tried to secure the passage of a resolution, which would dictate to outside members of the executive committee to whom they might send their proxies, he could muster only three votes beside those he controlled by reason of proxies.

The feature of the meeting of the Republican Central Committee last evening was the complete backing down of the men who thought they could secure the adoption of a resolution in which even in the most remote way the name of Governor Dole could be connected with a vacancy in the office which he fills. So complete was the defeat of the plan of the wing which had for its aim the discrediting of the executive, that it was recognized and when the interment of the Stewart resolution was had it was the father who said the last sad words. The publication of the statement of the Governor in the Advertiser, setting at rest all question as to his intention in the matter of tenure of office, cut from under the factious opposition all its ground, and left nothing but surrender in sight.

When the committee had been called to order, and it was found that there were twenty-six votes in sight, the resolution of Stewart was called up for action. Immediately Col. J. H. Fisher offered the following as an amendment and without much discussion it was adopted, the mover of the original seconding it, and asking that it go through without a roll call:

Whereas, the Territory of Hawaii is a long distance off from the mainland, and without daily and rapid mail or telegraphic communication with the national capital.

Whereas, the republican party is regularly organized within the said Territory and the management of the said party duly placed in the charge of a Territorial Central Committee, representative of all the districts of the Territory, and the said Territorial Central Committee having been appointed by a convention of the members of which were properly elected by the voters of the republican party, at primaries duly held for that purpose, be it

Resolved, that this Territorial Committee, through our member of the National Republican Committee, respectfully requests of the President that in filling any vacancies arising in the Territory, affairs of this Territory, that the appointments to fill such vacancies be delayed long enough that this committee may be heard from in the premises.

Before the matter was disposed of, J. P. Cooke announced that he in company with Committeemen Wright and Lane, had visited the Governor and received definite announcement that Mr. Dole had no intention of resigning. He said that the Governor in answer to Mr. Wright had said he could see no reason why the committee should not be apprised as early as anyone else of any such intention on his part. On motion of Fisher the secretary was directed to send copies of the resolution certified to the national committee.

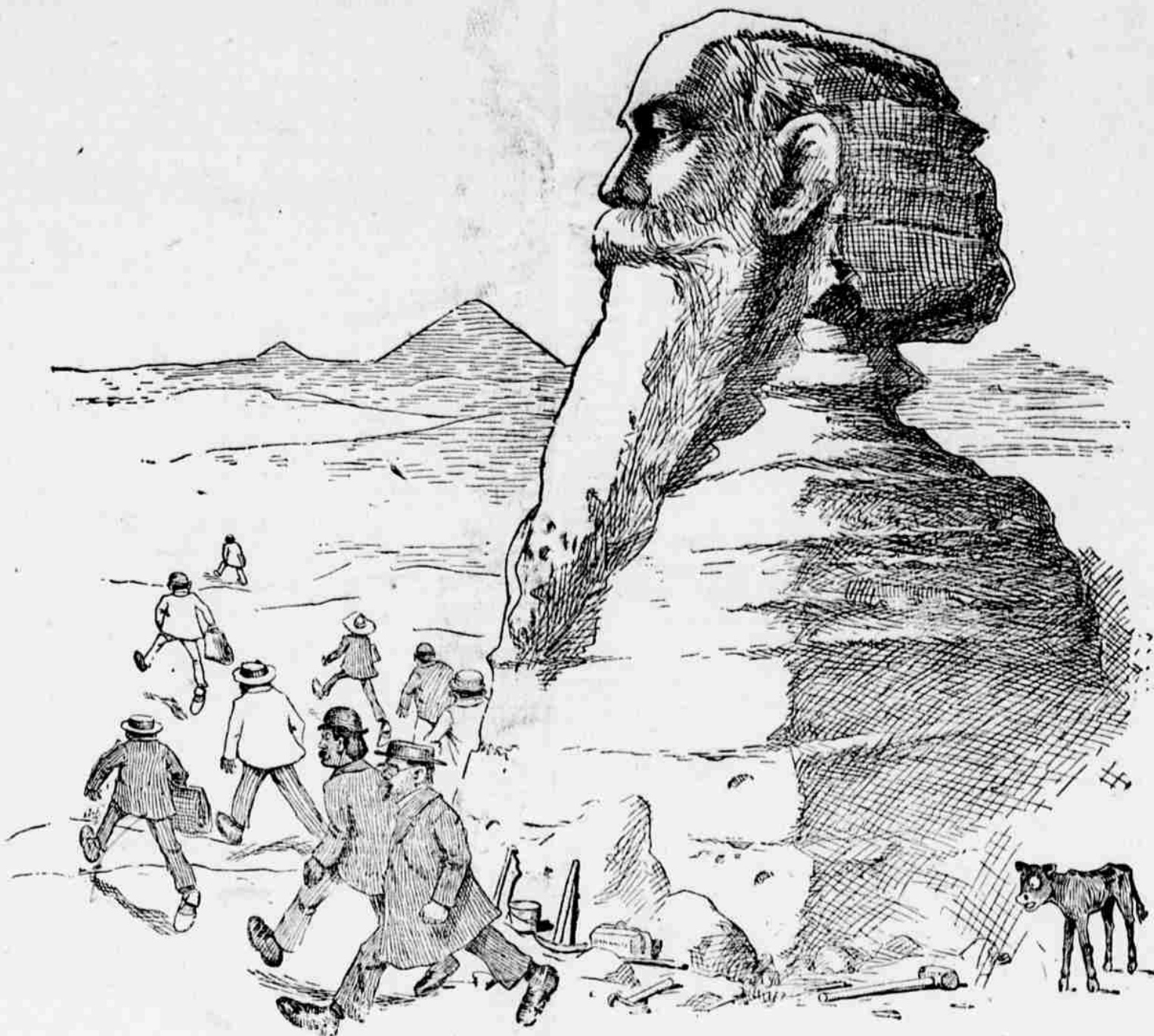
Stewart had another idea of a plan to prevent any possible chance of a vote against him in the executive committee, as he has heretofore been able to control the votes of his fellows from the Fifth District, and then offered the following:

Resolved, that the use of special proxies shall not be limited, but that no general proxies shall be used by members of the Fourth or Fifth districts in the executive committee unless the same be equally divided between said districts; that a general proxy is one allowing the holder to vote at will, and special proxy is one directing the holder how to vote on a specific proposition.

He began to talk about the need for the maintenance of the equality between the two districts, taking the ground that there was danger of some of the rights of the Fifth District being in jeopardy. So constantly did he harp upon this feature that one member interrupted to say to the speaker: "You must see a bugaboo in the Fourth."

Stewart said there was a feeling in the Fifth that there was a disposition to debar those people from party management, and that the proxy matter had caused trouble in the past, and would make more in the future. There were several questions and then the orator lost his temper a little, saying to Cooke, when a point was made: "Your proxies die hard, don't they," and to Gilman, who suggested that there was no trouble in the districts except that made by Stewart, "I have had enough of you in the charter fight." But it was not to be. After an explanation that the effect of the resolution would be to dictate to whom out-

THE SPHINX STANDS PAT.



GIVING IT UP AS A BAD JOB.

NO ARRESTS YET IN MURDER CASE

Up to last night the police had made no arrests in the Lubeck murder case. Another hard day's work was put in on the case by the police department and although nothing tangible resulted, it is exceedingly probable that there will be some interesting developments today.

Last night the police received information that Hackman Lee Wilson, who used to drive on his stand, had suddenly left for the coast on the Alameda. He is said to have been driving as late as yesterday morning.

What interests the police in Wilson's announced departure is that he used to live with Hugh Rooney in a house on Emily street, near the Sanitary Steam Laundry.

Mrs. Lubeck told an Advertiser reporter yesterday of a strange occurrence which happened in her house on the day on which her husband's body was found. She said that about 10 a. m. a man named Peterson, who testified at the inquest, came to her house and asked for her husband. She asked him if he had not heard that he had been drowned, and he said:

"Didn't he have his revolver with him?"

"I always carry mine with me," continued Peterson, and as he spoke he drew a gun from his hip pocket and showed it to Mrs. Lubeck.

Mrs. Lubeck told Peterson that her husband had left his gun at home and that it was then in his desk. Peterson then peered into two of the rooms and when Frank Lubeck approached him he made some remark as to where the revolver was kept. Frank told him that it was none of his business, and the man cleared out of the house.

Frank Lubeck asserts that he previously met Peterson outside the house, and that Peterson told him that there was a cut on his father's head. Frank asked him how he knew, and Peterson replied that someone had told him.

It certainly seems strange that after conversing with Frank Lubeck about his father's death, Peterson should ask Mrs. Lubeck where her husband was.

Longcher-men Make Money.

The local quartermaster's department is giving employment to the longcher-men of this city. An idea of the amount of money spent on labor by the department can be formed when it is known that during Saturday and yesterday over \$2,500 were paid out to the men who had been working with the coal. All the men employed by the department are American citizens, and preference is given to Hawaiians, although there is also a great number of Portuguese employed. As all the money earned by these people is spent here and kept here, it can be seen what a valuable thing the transport service is proving itself to be for this port.

Two Drigg-Schroeder guns have been given to the National Guard now that Camp McKinley's new galling guns are being set up. More guns are expected to arrive from Manila.

Collectors Make Important Ruling.

Although no official notification has been received as yet it now seems practically certain that the duty on steam plows will be reduced from 45 to 20 per cent. For a long time the Treasury Department has contended that steam plows should be classed as manufactured iron for which no provision has been made, paying a duty of 45 per cent. Instead of classing them with ordinary plows, for which the duty is only 20 per cent. The local customs department at first classed steam plows as plows with a 20 per cent duty, but received notification that they should be classed as manufactured iron, the department arguing that they could be put to use as traction engines and other things for which an ordinary plow could not be used. Collector of the Port Stackable did all in his power to persuade the department that a steam plow was a plow, and not a traction engine, even taking the trouble of sending to the department descriptions and pictures of the steam plows and their working methods, but it was all of no avail. Steam plows are very much used on the plantations of these islands, where they are absolutely necessary on the large sugar estates on account of their labor saving value, and as these plows can plow much better and deeper than any plow drawn by animal power could do. The almost prohibitive duty, however, made the importation of these valuable engines a costly thing.

The hardship of this immense duty has also been felt very much in the States, and finally Oxnard, a well known sugar beet planter, decided to attempt to have the ruling of the department changed. To this end, he recently imported a steam plow to the States through New Orleans, and put up a sufficient bond to secure the payment of the charge instead of paying duty. The machine was taken to the beet sugar estates, put together and set to work. After it was working Oxnard invited the collectors and appraisers of both San Francisco and New Orleans to come out and see the machine at work, in order that they could give a fair ruling as to whether the steam plow should be rated as a plow or otherwise. After inspecting the machine and its method of working both the collectors of San Francisco and New Orleans ruled that the steam plow should be classed as a plow, and consequently be subject to a duty of only 20 per cent, and it is extremely probable that, backed by the rulings of the collectors of those two large ports, these useful engines will be admitted under the cheaper rate.

Queen Draws Upon Appropriation.

The statement has appeared in the Mainland newspapers that Liliuokalani has refused to accept the appropriation of \$15,000 for the present biennial period made by the last Legislature, and that she is on the way to Washington to press her claim for \$250,000 for the crown lands. It is stated here that the Queen has regularly received \$25 per month from the Territorial treasury since the appropriation was made, and that the receipts were signed for her by J. O. Carter.

KAULIA WANTS THE JOB.

He Would Like to Succeed Wilcox at Washington.

J. K. Kaulia, the ardent Home Rule politician, whose platform in the last campaign was based upon his campaign slogan of "snakes," has the Delegate-to-Congress bee in his bonnet. The ex-leader of the Home Ruler and anti-bole party has recently given utterance around the sacred halls of the police station to his aspirations, and there is no Territorial job he would like better than that of representing the islands in the House of Representatives. In other words, Mr. Kaulia is of the opinion that he can fill the shoes of Delegate Wilcox to the satisfaction of all the residents of Hawaii.

The boys at the police station were joking him about the Advertiser cartoon of himself published recently.

"That's all right; these cartoons go to Washington; when I arrive there as delegate from Hawaii, they will all know who I am, and I won't have any trouble in being recognized."

Coal for the Wisconsin.

Yesterday was a very busy day along the Naval wharves. At wharf No. 2 the American ship Roanoke was discharging Pocahontas coal, and on the other side the British ship Euphrates was piling out Cardiff coal, also consigned to the navy. Teams were busy carting the coal over to wharf No. 1, where it was put into the Naval department's two large barges, preparatory to taking it out to the Wisconsin. As coal is expensive in South America, the battleship will take on board a larger amount than had been originally decided. She is to take 1,000 tons altogether, of which 750 tons will be taken in bulk, while the remaining 250 tons will be taken in bags. A force of men were busy putting the coal into bags yesterday. The coal barges will be towed out to the Wisconsin by the tug Iroquois as soon as the heavy swell which has been running outside has subsided.

Last Call for Sewall.

A large party of prominent Honoluluans departed yesterday on the Alameda for the Coast, some of them bound for Washington to take a peep at Congress and to buttonhole a few of the government officials on one matter or another. Judge Gear and Geo. A. Davis go east, it being generally understood that their mission is to urge the appointment of Harold Sewall of Maine for Governor of Hawaii.

Metal Paper Mail Boxes.

A dozen metal boxes for newspaper and other packages intended for the mails are at present in storage at the postoffice awaiting assignment of locations in various parts of the city. The boxes are about three feet high and two feet wide, and are each capable of holding hundreds of papers in wrapper. These are soon to be placed in convenient places down town and in the residence districts as receptacles for newspapers prepared for the mails.

COFFEES ARE FULL

Three Quarters of a Million in the Treasury.

The average man would think it to be a long ways between three-quarters of a million dollars and a busted treasury, but it is the former condition that confronts the Territory of Hawaii just at present. The monthly report just made by Treasurer Wright to Auditor Austin gives in round numbers \$750,000 as the amount in the Territorial treasury, and it is the opinion of the latter that the funds now on hand will keep the wheels of government running for more than six months from the present date.

Not only have the tax collections been unusually heavy, but revenues from other sources are greater this year than last, so that the total increase of revenue for the year will be over one million dollars.

Of this amount the income tax will furnish about \$250,000, according to the estimate of Mr. Austin, while the revenue from other sources, increased valuations, etc., will easily bring the grand total up to \$750,000 more than last year, or a grand total for the year of about \$1,750,000.

The total collections for the month of November would indicate an even larger excess over that of last year than estimated by Auditor Austin. The total receipts for the month were \$146,453.24, while in November, 1900, the receipts were but \$106,054.35. For taxes alone the receipts amounted to \$1,076,532, as against only \$106,892 for the same period last year. The income tax accounts for the greater part of the increase, though there has been a general increase in receipts from almost every source. There was an increase of nearly \$2,000 in fines and costs, of about \$2,000 in the land department, and of over \$20,000 in the Public Works Department.

The expenditures for the month show an increase of less than \$100,000, as against \$125,424 for November, 1900. Of this increase nearly \$1,000 is attributed to the Judiciary Department, \$12,000 to the Department of Public Instruction, and \$6,000 to the Public Works Department. The total expenditures for the month were really less than those of a year ago, because there were no loan fund expenditures this month. The actual cash paid out was the largest amount in the history of the Territory or republic, as some \$100,000 were paid to satisfy outstanding warrants. There are now outstanding warrants to the amount of \$56,417 still unpaid.

"There is now in the Treasury about three-quarters of a million dollars," said Auditor Austin, "and at the end of the year there should be a cash balance in the Treasury of over \$500,000, though we will not close our accounts at that time, as this is only done biennially. The increase in the revenue for the year over that of 1900 will approximate half a million dollars. There is an increase all along the line, not only from the income tax, but from higher valuations and the numerous new enterprises."

"The real reason for the scarcity of money is the loss of the customs duties, which amounted to \$100,000 a month, and which the United States government now collects to the amount of \$125,000 monthly. The merchant tax is also gone now, the law having been declared invalid. The treasury is in very good shape at present, and the funds on hand will pay all expenses for the next six months and more. The income tax will amount to about \$250,000. All taxes have not been returned yet, and there will be a considerable increase over the figures given."

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Reasons for Awarding the Contract to an English Firm.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Geo. Ward, first vice president of the Commercial Cable Company, said, in an interview, when asked why the contract for a Pacific cable had not been awarded to an American company:

"The Commercial Cable Company would have been very happy to give an American company its contracts, but there is no company in the United States that could, we felt, perform the work. They have not the machinery, and could not afford to have the work of laying the cable take the form of an experiment. The Silvertown Company has been established for over fifty years, and has laid most of the deep-ocean cables throughout the world, so that it understands perfectly just how the work should be accomplished."

"The company has assured us that it will complete the cable and have it here in seven months. Just as soon as this section, extending to the Sandwich Islands, is complete and out of the way, we shall commence work on another section that will connect the Hawaiian Islands with the Philippines. Our station there will probably be on the island of Luzon near or in Manila. We have not decided on that point yet, nor have we fixed any schedule of rates, but I may say, in speaking of rates, that we shall reduce them to a reasonable figure. We expect to have the work completed in about two or three years. The estimated cost of the undertaking is about \$15,000,000, but we have capitalized our company at only \$3,000,000, because we prefer to increase capitalization as we proceed, rather than use such a large figure at the beginning."

Mr. Ward said it was expected that the new cable would allow of the transmission of messages in nearly four hours' less time than required at present.

The Hawaii Land Company has let the contract for the erection of a brick store building at the corner of King and Maunakea. The building will front thirty-eight feet on King and ninety-seven feet on Maunakea street.

TRADE GOOD IN MANILA

Many Chances for American With Cash.

"There is an excellent opportunity opened for men with capital and good ideas to make money, and plenty of it, in the Philippines," said R. H. Brotherton yesterday. Mr. Brotherton, who was here for two years as secretary to Colonel Hublin, when that officer was the depot quartermaster, arrived in the Peru from the Orient, on his way to San Francisco, after a stop of some weeks here.

"During the past three years there have been many good things opened up by Americans who have gone down to the islands, and there are still many just as good awaiting the arrival of the man who has the energy and push to make the opening. The fact is that every kind of labor saving utensil is needed, and wanted, too, on the islands. For a century the people have stood still, and now they turn their soil with a bent limb of a tree. There was not a steel plow in the group until an American took one there."

"American capital has been introduced in many directions, though it is not going in with the rapidity expected and the investments have not been in the lines which the older residents looked for. In the valley of the Cagayan two rich plantations, ranging about 25,000 acres in extent, have recently been bought by Americans, and it is understood to be the intention to improve them at once. There have been other purchases in the northern end of the island, too, and the capacity of the islands for production of sugar and tobacco will be taxed soon."

"With characteristic enterprise, some Americans have already taken up the plan of making a syndicate for the purpose of controlling the output of hemp. It is easier to control this crop than to take care of the growing of it, so the men behind the enterprise have been consolidating the old interests, which in the past used to be at the mercy of the market. This will affect the southern islands much more than the island of Luzon, which is not heavily in the hemp growing business."

"The timber business is one of the most remunerative owing to the high price of lumber of every kind. There is a little cut which enters through a large timber stock of any size, within a couple of weeks, rendering it impossible to use other than the hardest of woods in the building of houses. There are not enough houses in Manila and the rents are exceedingly high. Few houses are being built on account of the high prices of lumber of all kinds. There are few saw mills, and again there are few licenses to cut timber from the public lands. For a few months early in the year, the licenses for timber cutting were not renewed, but the prices of lumber went so high that the department allowed the taking off of trees under the old plans. This branch of industry employs many men, but was hampered by the destruction of so many of the caribou, which are the only beasts of burden of the country. The timber most in use is a hard wood something like oak, while there are other trees of the mahogany varieties which enter largely into the trade."

"There are good deposits of minerals in sight, the principal one being of course the coals, which are found as close as fifty miles to Manila. This coal is found also in other parts of the archipelago, and while it is not of the lightest best, it is as good as the Nagasaki, or usual grade of the Japanese coals. There are, too, large measures of iron ores, while it is known that there is gold, for the Spaniards for many years took gold out of old mines; but the product was small on account of the methods followed. The coals are being worked, but the development of the mineral wealth is only desultory as yet."

"Great things are expected from the syndicates which are being organized for the purpose of exploiting the country, the Elkins company, which has been represented as planning the establishment of a bank with a capital of \$500,000, being one of the largest. The outlook for the men who have money and will go into business is good. The climate is not to compare with Honolulu, but there are men there whose health is of the very best. Governmentally, the situation is improving, and the people have confidence in the administration of Governor Taft."



WILLETT & GRAY'S LAST CIRCULAR.

Statistics by Special Cables.—Cuba.—The six principal ports.—No receipts: exports, 6,800; stock, 44,500 tons, against 1,733 tons last year. Grinding has ceased.

Europe.—Stocks in Europe, 1,256,000 tons against 924,882 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,474,000 tons against 979,714 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 304,420 tons at the even date of Oct. 1, 1900. The excess of stock is 491,284 tons, against an excess of 239,253 tons last week, and a deficiency of 53,933 tons December 27th, 1900.

Raws.—The week has been a very dull one with an under tone prevailing. At the opening of December, raws were sold at equal to 3 1/2c, for 95 deg. test, since which time buyers have been holding aloof, so that but little business has been possible. Centrifugals in many positions have been freely offered, basis 3 1/2c, for 95 deg. test, while sugars to arrive from Brazil were rather more urgently pressed for sale, resulting in the making of a cargo for shipment to Philadelphia at 2 1/2c, for 95 deg. test Centrifugals and at 3 1/2c, for 85 deg. test. The Brazilian crop is early this season and will show a large increase over last year's production. It has been expected that receipts would show a great reduction after the fleet of Java steamers came in, but such falling off is not yet noticeable and arrivals from Cuba, Demerara, Hawaii, Brazil and other sources continue to an extent about equal to requirements. At the close there are buyers of Centrifugals at 3 1/2c, 11-15c.

Refined.—The easier market for raw sugars, and the falling off in the demand for refined, brought about a decline of 10c, per 100 lbs. in all grades by Arbuckle, which was soon met by the other refiners, all selling now on the same basis. Shipments of nearly all grades are fairly prompt and guaranteed to arrive are given as before. Lake and rail shipments will soon be discontinued for the season. New Orleans refined sugars are 10 points below New York quotations. The business doing here is only fair. There are no special indications for the immediate future, but the course of the market will largely depend upon the demand.

Coffee.—At the time of our last report the coffee markets were excited under the influence of continued reports of crop damage by drought. During this week several cables from Brazilian firms who had been foremost in reporting drought, now say that rains have set in, but in the same breath try to convey that they have come too late to do any good. We think this is another example of the nonsense which has prevailed and used to such an extent by speculators to advance the market. The option markets have given way considerably from the top prices under heavy realizations, but the present decline is perhaps due more to confirmations that there are heavy rains in the interior of Brazil, and that the prospects appear to be much better than they had been reported. It is

Judge Gear in the Nobrega divorce case. The defendant is given fifteen days in which to pay the \$10,000 alimony ordered.

DAVIS WANTS NEW TRIAL.

An affidavit in support of the motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. Davis was filed by Marston Campbell yesterday. Affiant states that from the relative positions of defendant and the prosecuting witness at the time of the shooting, it would have been impossible for Davis to have fired the bullet. One of the grounds in support of the motion is that the jury which rendered the verdict was not authorized by law to do so.

Campbell, in his affidavit, says that he is a civil engineer by profession and is familiar with the angles resulting from the course of missiles, projectiles or other moving bodies. The deponent further alleges as follows:

"That he has been informed that on the trial herein a witness testified that while sitting in a two-wheeled vehicle in the position ordinarily maintained by a person driving defendant being on horseback, shot witness in the back while witness was in such a position that the bullet entered below the right shoulder blade and came out above the right nipple, and that said bullet was not deflected in its course."

"That deponent alleges that as a matter of fact said witness could not have been shot in such a way, that if he had been so shot the course of the bullet would have been slightly downward instead of upward, that for the bullet to take such a course as is testified to by witness, defendant would have been upon the ground, or witness in a lying down position."

"That deponent has caused a sketch to be made under his direction to illustrate the course the bullet would have taken if the same had been fired as testified to by said witness."

THE DESKY CASE.

The hearing of the case of Kapelani Estate vs. Chas. Desky was held yesterday in chambers. The Court reserved its decision. This is the suit for foreclosure of mortgage upon the Progress block. A decision was filed by Judge Humphreys sustaining the demurrer in the complaint in the case of P. Wundtberg

well known that the legitimate coffee trade have not indulged in the advances.

MAKE CUBA SUGAR FREE.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the intimate friend of President Roosevelt, in the course of a speech last week on the question of reciprocity, said: "First, and the most important of all, in my opinion, for political as well as for economic reasons, is reciprocity with Cuba. The prosperity and development of that great island are important to the United States in a degree second only to the welfare of one of the States of the Union."

The Havana Post in an editorial says: "The greatest market in the world is in the United States herself. The commerce of the first magnitude is the commerce between and in the States of the Union. The American people make more money than any other people, and they spend more than any other. This produces an enormous amount of domestic trade and interstate commerce. Cuba asks to be put in the way of doing the same thing. We want to be taught how to make money. We probably know already how to spend it. It will pay the United States to help us and to teach us in this respect, for whatever we shall be enabled to make by closer commercial relations with the Yankee money makers, we are entirely willing to spend with the Yankee money makers. Cuba has acquired the habit of spending all that is made here and recently the island has run into debt. Hence the United States can rest assured that for a good many years to come whatever money Cuba may make will be paid out immediately to somebody. We prefer that that somebody shall be in the United States."

"Last year Cuba imported \$55,000,000 worth. The United States imported \$25,000,000, or twelve and one-half times as much, but there are fifty times as many inhabitants in the United States as in Cuba. Therefore, man for man, Cuba imported four times as much as the United States. This island was impoverished and stripped bare by Weyler's warfare. The very roads, the paths as well as the highways, were closed by the devastating conflict. Cuba came out of the war naked and it will take many years to clothe her properly."

"Here is a market for the American products such as no other part of the world offers. Porto Rico is not worth mentioning. Hawaii and the Philippines do not compare with it. No country in South America offers such an invitation. It is the one great opening for American manufacturers. It is only limited by the means, the financial capacity of the island. We would have bought \$200,000,000 worth last year, three times as much as we really bought. If we had the money or the credit, it is obvious that Cuba is not asking something for nothing. Cuba is not approaching the United States in the attitude of a beggar. We are offering dollar for dollar. All that is needed is an equitable, intelligent and reciprocal arrangement."

Make Cuba raw sugar free and thus assist in the development of the island, which we started out to do three years ago.

Evidently, whatever we give to Cuba will come back to us in the form of orders for our machinery, agricultural implements, breadstuffs, rice, etc. It will prove widespread benefit to our manufacturers and farmers and will cheapening sugar. It will benefit confecturers, preservers of fruits and the people at large. This will not destroy any domestic industry; in fact, we believe Congress will protect all American sugar interests."

On sugar producers, with the exception of those whose factories are suitably located, have demonstrated that they do not need anything like the heavy protection now granted them. They should take a broad view of this matter and, while claiming a reasonable protection, they should remember that the interests of Cuba, of manufacturers and of the people must also be protected.—Willett & Gray.

vs. Geo. Markham, and dismissing the bill.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

In the case of Kalliani, charged with the larceny of tools from David Kalina, a plea of guilty was entered and the defendant sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs taxed at \$150.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Luna Nui Kahoonia, charged with larceny in the second degree. The defendant pleaded guilty to the theft of a bicycle from H. C. Brown, secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

A nolle prosequi was entered by Deputy Attorney General Nathan in the case of A. Lomaras, the youth charged with playing stones on the rails of the Rapid Transit Company.

The cases of E. H. Loucks and Joseph Hartmann were nolle pressed yesterday. The former was charged with headless driving and was fined \$25 in the lower court.

Hartman was charged with violation of the liquor laws and was fined \$50 by Judge Wilcox.

An inventory has been filed in the estate of Esther E. Hines, showing sugar stock valued at \$3,550.

Willie Hall is making another attempt to break away from the spendthrift trust guardianship of George R. Carter. Yesterday his attorney withdrew the appeal to the Supreme Court and filed a new petition asking for the removal of Carter and the appointment of John F. Colburn in his place.

The appeal was from the decision of Judge Humphreys denying the petition formerly filed to terminate the spendthrift trust. It was intended to test the constitutionality of the law but this is abandoned in the new suit filed yesterday.

In the petition filed in behalf of Hall it is alleged,

"That since the appointment of said George Carter as such guardian, said guardian said he would allow the sum of ten dollars a week for the support and maintenance of petitioner, but said said appointment he has only received

the sum of \$22.50, which said sum is wholly insufficient for the purpose of supporting and maintaining said petitioner.

"That the said George R. Carter since his appointment on the 25th day of August has not ascertained the amount of your petitioner's indebtedness, nor made any effort to increase the income of petitioner's estate; that the value of said estate is \$40,000 and under proper care and management should yield an income of \$3,000 per annum, which said sum would enable your petitioner to live comfortably and as his station and the value of his estate warrants."

"That your petitioner is a single and unmarried man and has no person depending upon his support, and humbly represents that he is entitled to receive the net income from all his property."

"That your petitioner now desires to have the said George R. Carter file his accounts and prays that John F. Colburn or some other suitable person be appointed in his place."

"That your petitioner since the said appointment has not drunk any intoxicating liquors excessively, nor does your petitioner spend his time in idleness, gaming or debauchery, nor does he spend or waste his income, nor will he waste or lessen his estate so as to expose himself to want or suffering, and your petitioner alleges that the said George R. Carter is not his friend, or in any way related to him, and the relations between him and the said George R. Carter are strained and of such a character as to render it impossible for your petitioner to continue friendly in his business relations with the said George R. Carter, and your petitioner further alleges and so charges that no reason exists at the present time why the said George R. Carter should be continued as guardian."

"That your petitioner is of the full age of twenty-one years, has a knowledge of the value of his real estate, and has formed ideas, and is able to make suggestions as to the best means to be adopted to increase its value by which it would yield an income upon which your petitioner could live comfortably."

"That Margaret Feltner who filed the petition to have said guardian appointed is the aunt of your petitioner, but has no further claim upon your petitioner, is not interested in his estate nor is she the confidential friend and adviser of your petitioner. The said Margaret Feltner is not a person of property and means, and has no financial standing in the community nor is she an expert in business and would not be competent to manage, care for and control the property of others. The petitioner herein, hereby craves leave to refer to the record proceedings in probate relative to the appointment of the said George R. Carter, and to introduce the same in evidence on the hearing of this petition."

"Your petitioner therefore prays that upon the hearing, your Honor will declare and decree that George R. Carter be discharged as guardian and that he shall file his account forthwith in court, and that John F. Colburn be appointed in his stead."

Kinau to Be Refitted.

President Wright, of the Wilder Steamship Company, states that the rumors from Hilo that orders have been placed for the building of a new steamer to run between Hilo and this port, are all unfounded. While it is possible that a new vessel will be ordered to take the Kinau's present run, the matter is still under discussion, and nothing in regard to it has as yet been decided.

It is decided, however, that the Kinau is to be sent to the Coast to be refitted. She will start some time next year, and will be taken to San Francisco, where the work of refitting her will be done by the Union Iron Works.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. Wockner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure. 1.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurs.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Itching and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bores.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing 3 times the quantity, the sufficient to offer a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes placed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

BARK NU'ANU

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

December 20, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Albert Grelek, indicted by the last grand jury on a charge of larceny of three kegs of beer from the Honolulu Brewery, was acquitted by a jury in Circuit Court yesterday. Just prior to the return of the verdict Judge Gear threatened to take the case from the jury because of lack of evidence. Attorney F. M. Brooks having made a motion to that effect.

From the evidence of the Territory's witnesses Grelek brought the three kegs (the empties were in evidence in the courtroom) to the house of Reed early one Sunday morning. Mrs. Reed and several other witnesses corroborated this part of the story, but the prosecution failed to establish the connection of the three kegs with the brewery, none of the witnesses identifying the barrels as any stolen from the place. At the conclusion of the evidence of the prosecution, Mr. Brooks moved for a discharge of the defendant on the ground that the evidence failed to connect the beer found in the possession of Reed with any taken from the brewery. The court was inclined to take the case from the jury on this motion, when Mr. Cathcart asked for permission to reopen the case, and introduce further testimony. Representatives of the brewery were then called in and identified the barrels as the same kind used by them, but none of the witnesses were able to establish any positive connection or proof that the kegs of beer had been stolen.

The court allowed the case to go to the jury, and they were out only long enough to take a ballot and sign the verdict of "not guilty."

The following jury heard the case: H. C. Bickerton, George W. Macy, Jas. K. Mersberg, Harry S. Swinton, John L. Hansmann, James M. Sims, David Noley, Guy Livingston, Edward K. Blake, George K. Kala, George W. Harrison and Alexander K. Aona.

THE NOBREGGA CASE.

A decree was signed yesterday by

HALL'S SAFES

Pacific Hardware Co.,

LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR THE

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

An Assortment on Hand.

You can buy from the Agents upon more favorable terms than from irresponsible drummers, and your orders for sizes not in stock will be filled promptly.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month,\$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year, 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY : : : DECEMBER 6,

It's getting about time for the Tramway company to put on its own funeral car.

Isn't the Republican party of Hawaii big enough to get along without con politics?

If Grover Cleveland would send another recruit or two to organize Republicanism in Hawaii, the party might soon be worthy of the Maine ex-Democrat who wants its support for Governor.

If the machine men knew what their standing had become at Washington they would hang their heads upon the willows and recommend their distinguished leader to embark in the white-washing trade.

One of the most encouraging signs on the political horizon of Hawaii is that President Roosevelt has small confidence in party machines and is disposed to consider, in all his policies and appointments, the cause of good government.

If the land experts could be made to say what they would take for the property if they owned it there would be mighty little talk of \$5 per acre values. We doubt that there is an acre on Oahu which would not bring more than that sum at forced sale.

Two Republican candidates for the United States Senate from West Virginia, to succeed Senator Scott, have announced themselves. One is Henry Schmuibach, a brewer, of Wheeling, and the other is J. L. Caldwell of Huntington. The latter is the son of a United States Consul who was accredited to Hawaii in the 60's.

Litakalanani will get the crown lands through an item in the same bill that provides for the payment of the McGowan and sundry other land claims which have been before Congress for thirty or forty years. All Her Majesty needs is patience and a sufficiently long life. In the meantime she manages to struggle along with something over \$600 per month from the depleted Hawaiian Treasury.

If the free delivery of mail should not work owing to the small salaries paid there is still a way out. The Government might establish sub-stations throughout the city to which mail, previously assorted on the steamer, could be sent for lock-box delivery and where stamps and registry could be procured. In that way the public would be well-served and the Government would get big money from lock-boxes.

The pilot of the Hancock seems to have run the ship ashore with his eyes open. He was warned by the captain of his proximity to danger but took small heed. There is no great trouble in the straits between Shimomoseki and Moji about steering a straight course, that being a regular thing for trans-Pacific steamers and the ships of the coastwise Japanese lines. The Hancock's pilot seems to have been a man whose nerves were so far gone that he could not take ordinary responsibility. He faltered twice after the ship struck.

The Admiral was probably right in keeping the Wisconsin outside the harbor. Within a few weeks a transport loaded on mud at the Naval wharf and the battleship might have got stuck. Nor is the channel wide enough to suit a vessel of the Wisconsin's class. While the presence of the ship would not be agreeable to our people they would not wish to have her take risks. If Congress does its duty and looks after Honolulu in the River and Harbor bill, the time cannot be long before any vessel will be able to come and go here as she pleases.

Civil appointments for Hawaii, Federal in their character, ought to be made from the ranks of residents. President Roosevelt is the last man on earth to encourage carpet-bagging and that is what outside appointments usually suggest. There will be no "colonial" scandals if the President, seeking advice from the most responsible men in his party, gives the Federal offices to those who have the confidence of the people among whom they do business. The broken-down political hack, dumped into a Territory to get rid of him, usually manages to bring as much discredit upon the appointing power as he does upon himself.

The Republican Territorial Committee should cultivate the sweet spirit of modesty in its dealings with Washington. Some time ago it recommended George A. Davis for Judge and Walter C. Weedon for Internal Revenue Collector and nobody at Washington, so far as we are aware, paid the slightest attention to it. The disposition to ignore the committee was perhaps increased by the political pull it exerted for one Emil Ney, a delinquent from California, who, when not in the hands of the police, is seconding anti-Republican resolutions at a Home Rule meeting. Should the committee permit itself to be manipulated by a negro former partisan of Grover Cleveland, its chances of ever getting any voice in the settlement of Hawaiian affairs at Washington would hardly be worth a moment's thought.

PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

There has been much discussion lately in the press and magazines of America over the power of courts and judges to impose punishment for so-called contempt. Chicago has been stirred in the past few weeks by the sending to jail of the managing editor of Hearst's Chicago American and a reporter on that paper for reflections upon the honesty of a judge in the Windy City. The consensus of opinion as gathered in print is that the power to punish for contempt should be restricted. The Sacramento Bee, in an editorial a few days ago takes this view, and says that this punishing power is now too great. The Bee says:

While it is proper and necessary that some exercise of this immemorial judicial right should be permitted, no man should be allowed unbounded arbitrary power, to serve as judge and jury in his own case.

Recently a Chicago Judge sent need to imprisonment for terms of thirty and forty days respectively the reporter who wrote, and the managing editor who published in the Chicago American an article containing gross reflections upon that same judge, because of a decision rendered by him in favor of a local gas company.

In the hearing before the court counsel for the newspaper admitted that the attack was brutal, but argued that the judge's remedy was by proceedings for criminal libel, as in the case of private persons aggrieved by such a publication. It was argued that if any court which may feel or fancy itself aggrieved shall act as the sole and final arbiter in its own case, great wrong and injustice may often be done.

With the merits of the Chicago case we have nothing to do. It may be that the attack upon the integrity or independence of the judge was wholly unwarranted, in which event the paper, or those of its staff who may be personally responsible, certainly deserve punishment. But it should be plain to any reasoning person that this power to punish for contempt is a dangerous weapon in the hands of a corrupt judge. And we all know there are such jurists. Now if a rascally judge sells a decision in a case in which the public interests are at stake, thereby disgracing his high calling and inflicting a shameful wrong upon the public, should he have the power to punish reporters and editors who tell the truth about him? NO. Is it to the interest of the judiciary, as a body, or of the people, that a judge should be enabled to escape press criticism for an infamous betrayal of his high duties?

So long as every judge, from the highest to the lowest, shall have the arbitrary right to throw into jail any writer or publisher who may venture to accuse him of wrong doing on the bench, whether the accusation be truthful or untruthful, the rights of the people and of litigants cannot be properly guarded.

Here and there may be found an editor or a publisher willing to go to jail for a month or a year, from a sense of duty to the public, but such examples of moral heroism are rare. So it often happens that a seconded upon the bench gives decisions that are notoriously corrupt, escapes censure from the press, and repeatedly trails the judicial crime in the mire.

Is a court or a judge ever vindicated before the people by the exercise of this arbitrary power to punish for contempt? No. In the great majority of instances the judge wrecks vengeance, and that is all. He cannot, in the nature of the case, be impartial and just, unless he be an exceptional man. And if he be a rogue, smarting from the exposure of his rascality, he is certain to again violate justice by inflicting heavy punishment for the "contempt" which he richly deserves. He is no more vindicated than he would be were he to assault and beat his accuser. Is the burglar vindicated when he shoots the policeman?

We doubt if ever an honest judge was hurt in public estimation by an untruthful or unfair criticism of a decision. In the Chicago case it is probable that the newspaper was more injured in the eyes of the people than the judge who was criticized, provided the latter's reputation was previously good. The public are quick to sympathize with a judge, from the peculiar nature of his position and responsibilities.

Readers will understand that in any contempt proceeding the person cited to appear is simply called upon to show cause to the court why he should not be punished. And this showing relates merely to identification and personal responsibility. The truth of the matter complained if cannot be shown by the accused, even in mitigation of punishment. Unless the accused person can prove that he is in no wise responsible for the writing or publication that gives offense to the court—perhaps from its very truthfulness—he is at the mercy of the accuser, and may by him be sent to jail for months.

In a trial for criminal libel, on the other hand, the truth may be presented to the jury. In California and other states, though the maxim of the old common law was that "the greater the truth the greater the libel." And in this state the law is that if the jury find the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted. Furthermore, the jury have the right to determine both the law and the fact.

What a contrast between this fair and just law and the irresponsible arbitrary power exercised by a judge in contempt proceedings, where he is both judge and jury, from whose decision there is no appeal!

If all judges were fair and honest, the power to punish for contempt might safely be left as it is. It is no more than the due of certain high-minded jurists to say that in contempt proceedings involving personal offense to themselves they would be lenient to the offender, for fear of being biased by personal feeling. But there are judges who, though honest, are vindictive and grossly unfair. There are judges who are neither honest nor fair. In their hands the power to punish for contempt is comparable to a club in the hands of a robber; it adds to their capability of mischief. Because of such judges there is need of reform in regard to contempt proceedings. The best remedy for the existing abuse must be to confine judges in the case of aspersions of personal character, cast upon them in public print, to the ordinary remedies of civil and criminal libel proceedings. But if it be thought necessary to retain some measure of summary punishment for alleged contempt in such cases, let the law provide that the hearing shall be before a certain number of judges, and that the accused person shall have the right, as upon a trial for criminal libel, to present and prove the truth, in justification for his criticism.

We do not see that an honest judge is one whit higher, or more deserving of protection from the law, than an honest editor, or that the courts in a free country should be ranked above the press.

It seems that Pain's hands are dirty as well as his ears.

THE WAY TO HARMONY.

It does not matter so much now how the trouble began in the Republican party of Hawaii. The facts are well-understood at Washington and better understood than they were by the Eastern press and because of this the supporters of the Republican Territorial administration, comprising the majority of the white voters and eighty per cent of the business interests, have no cause to reopen past history. A more pressing question is how the difficulties may be composed.

The easiest way is for the anti-Dole Republican faction to cease its attacks upon the Republican Territorial administration and support it with loyalty and courage against the old monarchial party which seeks to revenge itself upon the men who brought Hawaii into the Union and to plunder the taxpayers in the bargain. If that were done the Republican party would present an unbroken front and the cause of good government would be sustained.

To suggest the retirement of the Dole party would be to recommend a course of bad citizenship—an acquiescence in a scheme of plunder of which that party, individually speaking, would suffer only less than the country as a whole. Mr. Dole stood for annexation from 1893 to 1898 and he stands for clean government, economically administered, now. No scandals attach to his name nor to that of his party; in fact both in union are the buttresses that keep scandal out. It is clear that if they should retire, the old monarchists—probably the most ignorant and corrupt electoral body vested with the American franchise—would pretty well control island politics. Of the minority Republican element not a man would get a show which they could deprive him of. The Hawaiian politicians use white men who offer their services, but rarely reward them. They lead carpet-baggers even, lead them to the skies, until there is something to divide, and then the haole is ignored. If there were an overturn tomorrow the Wilcox party, swearing itself in as Republican for the sake of spoils, would draw the color line as plainly as it did at last year's polling. Look at the way the Home Rulers treated J. O. Carter, who has fetched and carried for them so long that he has forgotten that he is a Caucasian. See how they turned down Messrs. Damon and Macfarlane. But two men of white extraction, one of those married to an Hawaiian, were chosen to the Legislature on the Home Rule ticket and both of these are disgusted with the treatment they got. So what would it profit the anti-Dole minority if the Dole majority should lay down its arms and give the President to understand that Wilcox is Hawaii? It would not be two months before these men would be howling for a white man's party and begging the Dole men to come into it with their numbers and their cash.

There can be no party peace while alleged Republicans in and out of office do Home Rule politics and attack the appointments of the President in Territorial office. Nor, for that matter, can there be any gain to those who engage in the assault. The vital truth about American politics here and elsewhere is that men whose prejudices lead them to attack conservative business interests get left. Such interests in Hawaii as in the nation at large are paramount and so long as they call for recognition a Republican President will grant it. Only when they surrender or cease to make their political wants known will chaos come.

MAKING TROUBLE.

With the bugaboo of Hawaiian defection, the leader of the Fifth district politics in the Republican Central Committee tries to frighten the members of the Territorial body into putting unwarranted and wholly unparliamentary vetoes upon the freedom of choice of members of the executive committee. To dictate to a member of a committee to whom he may give a proxy, is to rob him of his rights, yet it was by this plan that Stewart hoped to remain in his old position, dividing power with the entire committee.

It is unprecedented that an executive committee should have to be composed so as to maintain balance between two districts. This organization is formed for work, the superior body is the balance wheel. Yet during the two meetings which have been held this week the string of the harp of the orator of the Fifth district, has sung only the tune of balance of power in committees. It was properly said by Gilman that there was no trouble but that which Stewart was making.

Republicanism is something more than a fetish. It is a creed to those who have followed its banner long. Some there are whose loyalty is measured by opportunity, to whom mugwumpery is better than fealty to party, whose one idea is to be on the winning side no matter what is the principle involved. Some men with this habit of mind bolted Republicanism in 1892 for Clevelandism. Others took up independent municipal politics and justified their actions because they were in respectable company. Such men are dangerous to party organization. They must rule or they will try to ruin. If Republicanism can offer nothing but office or party scheming, then its principles are not correctly understood and a new start must be made.

THE TRAMWAYS' DECISION.

For the third time the Tramways company has applied to a court to help it deprive Honolulu of an up-to-date electric railway system, and to fasten its dilapidated cars and skinny mules upon the community; and for the third time it has ignominiously failed.

The Territorial Supreme Court, the Territorial Circuit Court, and finally the United States Federal Court has each been appealed to in turn, in a vain attempt to prevent the Rapid Transit company from installing its splendid system.

Yesterday Judge Estee not only dismissed the Tramways bill for an injunction, with costs, but administered a scathing rebuke to the manager for his contradictory affidavit and bad taste in seeking to evade a decision of the Supreme Court, after a voluntary submission under oath had been made by both companies and a decision rendered adverse to the Tramway company. At

er a lapse of over six months, without appeal or protest, Mr. Pain had the impudence to come into court and plead the baby act, by alleging that although he was present in the Supreme Court when the argument took place, and was then, as now, the sole manager and representative of his company in Hawaii, with full power to employ and discharge counsel, and to control litigation, "the company" was not present; and then on the next breath, he claimed that he had the right to bring the same company into court in the current proceeding, although his authority is the same now that it was when he appeared before the Supreme Court.

Judge Estee well characterized Mr. Pain and his company as attempting to enter a court of equity "with unclean hands."

This is the dying kick of the semi-defunct mule combination, and the Rapid Transit Company will now be free to proceed un molested in the installation of its system.

ANOTHER WASTE BASKET PETITION.

The Home Rulers are amusing themselves by getting up petitions asking for the removal of the Governor. As the residuary legatees of the old Royalist faction they cannot forgive him for bringing the islands under the American flag, hence these memorials, petitions, private letters and the like which periodically overrun the waste-baskets of the Interior Department or supply kindling for the President's grate fire.

The plan this time is to have a few names to the sheet and have so many sheets that the President will be amazed at the bulk of the petition and the newspapers will tell about its magnitude. Incidentally, by this method, a great many names can be safely repeated, or merely copied from census lists and the mortuary statistics of Hawaii's aboriginal inhabitants. Of all the humbugs which come out of Hawaii, petitions against the local Government are the most transparent. They represent few people of any consequence and stand for nothing but sore heads and excited appetites; and their fate is determined by the public janitor.

What a farce it all is.

DAVIS SEES ROOSEVELT.

Davis at the White House—Is the President in?

Doorkeeper—He is, sir.

Davis—Produce him!

Doorkeeper—May I ask who you are, sir?

Davis—Who I am! Blankety blank your wall-eyed intellect, go and read the history of your country!

Doorkeeper—I haven't time. Are you a brother of the late Mr. Cushman?

Davis—Suffering eagle, hear that! Why you ear-splitting dunkey I am Davis of Hawaii! Let that sink into your system, you many buzzard. Produce the President, I say! Trot him out p d q. Hold! On second thoughts I'll go to him.

Davis enters President's room, searching the policeman at the door.

Davis—Hello, Teddy! I'm Davis!

President—Where's that doorkeeper?

Davis—Don't doorkeeper me! I'm a free and independent American that got to Hawaii as soon as the Constitution did if not a little before. Yes, sir! You see in me a man who, when the bird of freedom in Hawaii ruffled her plumes in a nest of bayonets and called upon a marble-hearted oligarchy to get out, rose to the occasion sir—you bet your life, sir—rose to the occasion, I say—went to the Bastille sir, yes sir; and with one blow of an upraised fist—

President—Police! Help!

Davis—If a policeman ever lays his hand on me again save in the act of kindness I'll twist his liver out with my corkscrew. I wish to say sir, that I am here to—

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The World might also have mentioned the non-resident member from Hawaii, whose influence at the capital is less now than it was when he was a Democrat. Apropos of all this is an interesting special to the New York Evening Post which we quote as follows: "Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia was among the President's visitors this morning. Mr. Woodruff is Chairman of the Dependencies Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. To him the President made the emphatic statement, with the expressed hope that it might be spread everywhere, that in three branches of the public service he should exclude political influence of every sort, direct or indirect. These are the army, the navy, and the colonies. In domestic offices having any political character, fitness being first reasonably assured, and other things being equal, political considerations would be allowed a legitimate weight, but in the three branches mentioned, he declared, there should not be one iota of a concession to politics while he remained President, for the intrusion of such an element would be nothing short of a taint."

But the President had lightly skipped out of the window and slid down the rain pipe to the ground. At last accounts he was calling out the troops.

Things are looking badly for professional politicians at Washington. According to a World special the President has turned down three National Committeemen who wanted patronage. Addicks of Delaware named a man for collector at Wilmington but the nominee of an Anti-Addicks Congressman got the prize. Hawley of Texas and Yerkes of Kentucky were likewise turned down. The

task of placing buoys, which indicate the limits for the dredging operations. As soon as this is done the driving of piles, which will be a further guide for the work, will be taken up. This will be not later than next week. The work is delayed now by the failure to arrive of the last of the lumber which is needed for the scows and other work upon the dredger and about machinery. The ship with the lumber is now out over thirty

Season of 1901.

We think we are doing our share to cheer you up and make you feel that Christmas is really almost here again.

Our assortment of goods this year has never been equalled, and you are cordially invited to make us a visit and inspect our store.

You will find numerous articles, both useful and ornamental, which will interest and please you.

For us to enumerate them is unnecessary, as you know how varied our stock is.

We can suit everybody.

Our store will be open evenings, commencing Saturday, December 14th, with music, as usual.

ALL ARE WELCOME

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Wholesale and Retail

..... Dealers in

CROCKERY, GLASS AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

53-55-57 King St.

USE.....

KOMEL SODA

At Home,

At the Club,

At Your Receptions,

and at all

Social Gatherings

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

LIMITED.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Island Orders Solicited.

Telephone Main 71.

**WILDER'S STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,
President.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD
AGENTS.

DUNN-MACFARLANE NUPTIALS CELEBRATED WITH CEREMONY

Notable Gathering
of Honolulu
Society.



MISS POLLY DUNN. HENRY MACFARLANE

IN THE presence of fashionable Honolulu Miss Mary Louise Dunn became Mrs. Henry Macfarlane last evening. The ceremony being one of the prettiest in appointments and the most perfect in detail which has marked the season. The residence of the father of the groom, on Punahou street, was filled to overflowing with the guests, and was in its decorations for the event a tropical picture.

Under a bell made from white carnations, in an altar space flanked by white tulle and ribbon railings, surrounded by palm leaves and colored grasses, the ceremony which united the young couple was performed, the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, making it as impressive as the ritual of the church has provided, and giving to the solemn words a fullness of meaning which found echo in the faint but firm tones in which the vows were exchanged. About the young couple were gathered the immediate friends of each, and back until the bounds of the great parlors were reached, stood relatives and well-wishers, young and old.

The fine old mansion, which has been the scene of so many great gatherings in the past, was decorated appropriately and in excellent taste, the colors being bridal white and a pale pink, the latter being the shade which was dominant in the decorations of the rooms other than that in which the ceremony took place. In the hallway the tropical touch was added, and the groves of palms, shaded leaves and brighter colored branches of trees and shrubs shaded the entrance, through which the guests found their way to the parlors. Pink tulle was wound about the chandeliers and over the windows of the front rooms, but in the parlors, in which an altar had been erected for the occasion, the decorative scheme found its culmination. White tulle and ribbons were twined everywhere. There was a frame of the shade about the window recess and the doorways. Intertwined with maiden-hair ferns the same shade was dominant in the centerpieces, and the materials combined to make the railing which divided the celebrant and wedding party from the audience.

The effect of the brilliantly lighted and picturequely adorned apartments, filled with beautiful women in bright gowns, was that of a painting, and there was not a jarring note from the white-robed priest to the fringe of

black coats and white fronts of unattached men which gathered about the circle of eager onlookers. There was nothing lacking from the soft brightness within the bell of white carnations to the pages whose duty as train bearers made them important personages for the nonce. The alt was full of the fragrance of flowers, and was kept vibrant with the strains of music which the band stationed upon the lawn furnished during the entire evening.

It was after the hour set when the strains from without changed into the cadences of the wedding march, and the guests who filled the hall were parted as the ushers with white ribbons cleared an avenue for the passage of the bridal procession. Mr. Walter Dillingham and Mr. Robert Atkinson first, and Mr. Tom McGrew and Mr. Southard Hoffman last, opened the way, and immediately the party entered the rooms. Miss Lady Macfarlane led the way, followed by Miss Irmgard Macfarlane and Miss Helen Macfarlane, the maid of honor, Miss Mary Colburn, immediately preceding the bride, who came in on the arm of her brother, Mr. Henry C. Dunn.

The officiating clergyman had already taken his place within the more delimited space enclosed in white, and had been joined there by the groom, who was escorted by his best man, Mr. Mana Widemann. The ceremony was then performed, after which the entire wedding party signed the register. An hour was then spent in a reception, the young people meeting all their old friends, the family taking part in the reception at the same time. Every one present renewed their congratulations to the groom and their expressions of pleasure to the bride. At the same time there were held in various parts of the house, gatherings of knots of people who renewed acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, and other visitors who had come to the city for the purpose of being present at the ceremony.

The supper was served in a large room of the house, where at small tables the 250 guests of the evening were seated. In the center of the tent was the table for the bridal party, about which was gathered not only the immediate members of the group but several other friends of the young couple. Upon this table were placed the two great bride's cakes, marvels of the confectioner's art. There was a merry

time at the supper and the guests enjoyed to the full every moment of the evening.

The wedding dress of the bride was a most elaborate creation in point lace of a renaisance pattern. The bodice was made of the lace with a low neck filled in with tulle and mousseline de sole. To the left side of the bodice was a garniture of frilled ribbon with lace, while the entire corsage was sprinkled with sprays of orange flowers. The yoke was applied with lace about the neck, and gathered into a lace stock which was finished with a fall of chiffon at the back. The skirt was of tulle with an overskirt of lace, while about the edge of the long train there were a half dozen flounces of chiffon edged with narrow rouchings of mousseline de sole ribbons. A long rope like sash hung in two with two lace applique ends over the train. The long tulle veil was attached to the coiffure with a spray of orange blossoms.

The costume was in every way a most becoming one and the bride, who is one of the prettiest girls of her set in San Francisco, looked as if she had stepped out of an old painting. She carried a bouquet of orchids of delicate shadings, with trailing ribbon ends.

The maid of honor, Miss Colburn, wore pink of a delicate shade the gown made low in the neck and finished with ruchings, the skirt being tucked at the seams. She carried a bunch of carnations and sweet peas. The bridesmaids wore blue, the costume of Miss Lady Macfarlane being of chiffon and those of Miss Irmgard Macfarlane and Miss Helen Macfarlane being of pink cloth, satin striped, and trimmed with ribbons. The pages Master Macfarlane and the Masters Dowsell, in black short clothes were ever present.

The wedding gifts were many and rich and were displayed under protection. There were rare pieces of cut glass, exquisitely moulded silverware, Venetian glass and china of egg shell fineness, everything in fact which art and thoughtfulness could devise for the pleasure of the young people. The honeymoon will be spent in part at Ahimani, and the young people will return to San Francisco after a short stay here.

NEW SURGEON FOR QUARANTINE WORK

Dr. Dunlop Moore, the new boarding officer of the local quarantine service, took up his duties yesterday morning, with the examination of the passengers of the Pacific Mail steamer Peru. This marked the change in the local office which has been under consideration for several months. The retiring assistant to Dr. Cofer, the chief surgeon here, Dr. Behrensberg, is under orders to proceed to San Francisco, and although his ultimate destination is unknown, it is the belief that he will be sent to either Chicago or Philadelphia, the former city being the one most likely to be chosen. While local officials do not agree in general, there is a belief that this step is the last in the incident of the American Maru affair, which so seriously disturbed the local Japanese colony during the summer. The members of the local colony who took up the fight against discrimination as to first class passengers on the trans-Pacific ships, early admitted that they had erred in calling for reprisals upon Dr. Cofer, as they ascertained that the head of the office did not attend to the boarding of the ships which came into the harbor. The affair caused the greatest excitement here and in Japan, which did not die out until there had been profound apologies by the United States government.

Dr. Cofer avers that he cannot see any connection between the matter, owing to the fact that the transfer came in the ordinary way and that the Department has not in any way indicated its displeasure over the Affaire America Maru, as it became known in Japan. Dr. Behrensberg will leave for his new station at once.

WILL RUSH THE RAT FIGHT WORK

As soon as the Alameda pulls out this afternoon the putting upon the Alameda wharf of the lumber which is to be used in the making of that structure rat-proof, will begin and the actual labor of putting it in place will start Thursday morning. The work will be complete with the end of the week, so that the fumigation may go on next week.

The Department of Public Works will furnish today a scow, upon which the machinery of the United States Quarantine Service will be placed for the campaign. This scow now has on it a locomotive boiler, under a shed which will protect as well the engine and fans of the quarantine service. The machines will be installed during the remainder of the week so that with next Monday there will be nothing in the way of rapid progress with the pumping of sulphur fumes into the spaces beneath the various docks.

In the opinion of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works there will be a complete trial of the plan of fumigation before the Sierra comes into port. The fumes will be pumped into the spaces beneath the wharf floor and allowed to remain until the rats must be dead. If successful the work will be pushed on other wharves.

KALIHI LINE TRACK IS LAID

The last rail of the extension of the Rapid Transit Company's line to Kalihi has been laid and all that remains before the commencement of the through service to the Fertilizer works, is the surfacing of the road bed and the completion of the electric connections. This will be done at once and the through service will be inaugurated the first of next week.

The connection of two switches only remains to be finished to permit the ten-minute service upon the road which is already in use, to the Kamehameha schools. This will be done today and the service started on Thursday morning. Every car on the Kalihi line will connect with every one going through the city proper. The cars will be run only so far as the road is entirely complete at the present time, and the extensions of the service will be made only as the road is prepared for final acceptance along the line of the route.

THE ORDER IS MADE

Progress Block
May Yet Be
Sold.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Just prior to his departure on the Alameda, Judge Gear made a decision in the case of the Kapilani Estate vs. Charles Desky, giving judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$55,000, and the order carries with it the sale of the Progress block if the judgment is not satisfied. The order was made by Judge Gear on the steamer, and in the hurry of the moment the title of the order read Orpheum Company, Ltd., vs. Chas. S. Desky, but which was afterwards corrected by Judge Humphreys. The decision filed by Judge Gear says:

"Upon the facts proven in this case, I find that the amount of principal, \$55,000, with interest thereon, is now due and unpaid, and that plaintiff is entitled to a decree of foreclosure for said sum of \$55,000, with interest thereat seven per cent per annum from the date of the mortgage, together with the sum of \$250, to be added to principal for premium paid by the plaintiff for insurance, together with a fee of \$100 gold coin of the United States, which is hereby allowed to plaintiff and for a counsel fee, together with costs of court. Let judgment be entered accordingly, and in case of sale of said mortgaged premises be necessary in order to collect said sums, all costs of foreclosure to be added to the judgment. Let a decree be entered accordingly. GEAR, Judge.

CARTER DID NOT APPEAR.

When the case of Wm. Kolo Rathburn was called in Circuit Court yesterday morning, A. B. Carter, the principal witness for the prosecution, was not present. Rathburn was indicted on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed before the grand jury during the hearing of the case against Carter for shooting him.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart stated that the subpoena had not been served before Tuesday, because Dr. Carter refused to come upon notification by telephone. He asked a continuance until Monday, but Mr. Robertson, appearing for defendant, objected, on the ground that there had already been several continuances. He said that he understood that Carter had declined to come.

Judge Humphreys granted the motion for a continuance, but stated that he could not consider the service of a court order by telephone the correct method for giving legal notice. "This Court has repeatedly held," he said, "that telephones may not be used for such a purpose. It is not adapted to the transmission of court processes or orders, and as the telephone and other electrical appliances are at present conducted in these islands, it cannot be said to be successful for that purpose. This Court will not conduct business by telephone. This is a distance of thirty miles, and the telephone may have been out of order, or the man away, or possibly he may have misunderstood the order, even if there is a return on this subpoena shows that it was not served until yesterday evening, and it would have been impossible for him to have come into court at that time from his home."

Robertson's application for the allowance of expenses to the witnesses for the defendant was also denied. The Court holding that he was not authorized under the statute to make such an order, even though it worked a great hardship on the poor witnesses. The case was set for Monday, and an attachment issued for Dr. Carter.

HELD FOR ASSAULT.

The hearing of the complaint made by Mrs. Kamake against Harry Juen, William Savidge and J. H. Schnack was held during the noon recess by the Court. This is the same case dismissed a few days ago by Judge Wilcox, growing out of the forcible ejection of the complaining witness by the three defendants. The Circuit Court, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, ordered the three men committed upon a charge of assault and battery, fixing the cash bond at one hundred dollars in each instance. The hearing was set for next Wednesday.

ARRAIAL WANTS A DIVORCE.

J. J. Arraial has filed in the Circuit Court a divorce suit against Guillermina J. Arraial, alleging desertion as a ground for his action. The libellant sets forth in his petition that he was married to libellee on June 10, 1903, and that there is a son aged six years now in the custody of the wife. The libellant alleges:

"That the libellee, shortly after her marriage to libellant, commenced to desert his bed and board and to lead a reprehensible life, until finally on or about October, 1906, she wilfully and utterly deserted libellant. That said libellant procured the legal means to compel libellee's return to him, but that she refused so to do; and that since said desertion libellant is informed that libellee has been living a disreputable life and keeping the company of disreputable women.

"That libellant believes libellee is an unfit person to have the control, management and education of said child, and has no means of supporting the same. That libellant is a steady worker, and intends to provide for said child. That libellant has at all times been, and still is, a dutiful husband and kind father."

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, contracted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M.D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill.

At the meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. held last evening at its hall on Fort street, the following were chosen to serve for the ensuing term: A. W. Clark, noble grand; L. Petrie, vice grand; L. L. Lapierre, secretary; W. C. Parke, treasurer. The fifty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the lodge will be celebrated on Tuesday evening next, by the carrying out of a program which will include literary and musical numbers. Invitations have been sent to members of other lodges and the Robekkah organizations, as well as all visiting members of the order in the city.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Frank Louis vs. Maria Gloria Costina—The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting.

You are commanded to summon Maria Gloria Costina, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the September term thereof, to be held at Lihue, Island of Kauai, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Frank Louis, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed libel for divorce. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. J. Hardy, judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, at Lihue, Kauai, this 17th day of May, 1903.

Signed: HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of the said cause until the next March, 1902, term of this court.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, November 6, 1901. HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Union Mill Company, held at the company's office in Kohala, November 21, 1901, at 3 p. m., the following officers were elected, to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Mr. James Renton.
Vice President, Mr. H. H. Renton.
Treasurer, Mr. F. M. Swanzy.
Secretary, Mr. H. H. Renton.
Auditor, Mr. T. R. Keyworth.
H. H. RENTON, Secretary.

2257—Nov. 29, Dec. 6, 13.

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of those certain mortgages made by John M. Lemos to W. H. Castle, trustee, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1897, and the 16th day of June, A. D. 1898, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 174, pages 150 and 151, and in Liber 180, pages 102 and 103, respectively, and the same assigned to M. G. Silva by said W. H. Castle, trustee, by deed of assignment dated the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, and recorded in Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 174, page 150, and Liber 180, page 102.

And in accordance with the provisions of that certain mortgage made by said John M. Lemos to M. G. Silva, dated the 18th day of June, A. D. 1898, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 226, pages 126, 127 and 128.

Notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit:

NON-PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgagee will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, of said day.

Further particulars can be had of A. G. Correa, attorney at law.

Dated Honolulu, November 12, 1901.

THE PREMISES COVERED BY SAID MORTGAGES, CONSIST OF:

1. All of that certain indenture of lease of premises at Kukuluae, Honolulu, Oahu, made from William Ringer to the said John M. Lemos, for twelve years from the 8th day of March, A. D. 1897, and recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 175, page 146, together with all the buildings and improvements erected thereon.

2. The right, title and interest of said John M. Lemos in and to that certain agreement made on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, by and between Ignacio M. Payao and said John M. Lemos, whereby said Ignacio M. Payao agrees to sell to said John M. Lemos that certain leasehold interest granted by the trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop to William Ringer, by lease dated the 25th day of January, A. D. 1895, and also all the buildings and improvements, houses and outhouses on said premises situate.

2253—Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building. ELMER E. PANTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2531

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual meeting of the Haleakala Ranch Company, held on the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

H. P. Baldwin, Esq., President.
L. A. Thurston, Esq., Vice Pres't.
Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Treasurer.
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.
W. G. Taylor, Auditor.

E. F. BISHOP, Secretary.
Dated Honolulu, November 22, 1901. 2536

day evening next, by the carrying out of a program which will include literary and musical numbers. Invitations have been sent to members of other lodges and the Robekkah organizations, as well as all visiting members of the order in the city.

The receipts from Saturday's fair at the Drillshed amounted to over \$3,000.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, December 3.
Am. bkt. Encore, Palmyra, from
Newcastle.
S. S. Tampere, from Seattle.
Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai
ports.
Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Har-
ris, from Hilo.

Wednesday, December 4.

Am. bkt. Joseph L. Evison, Ham-
mels, from Newcastle.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai
ports.
Schr. Lady, Nelson, from Kauai
ports.
Schr. Kawahala, from Koolau ports.

Thursday, December 5.

Am. bkt. Olympic, Gibbs, from San
Francisco.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, December 3.
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for
Kauai ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Claudine, Freeman, for Maui
ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Kinau, Clarke, for Hilo and way
ports; 12 m.

U. S. A. T. Rosecrans, Dobson, for
Manila.
S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, for San Fran-
cisco; 5 p. m.
Schr. Concord, for Paia; 11 a. m.
Am. schr. W. H. Marston, Curtis, for
San Francisco.
Str. Kahulani, Dower, for Hamakua
and Hilo ports; 2 p. m.

Wednesday, December 4.

Str. Iwalei, Greene, for Lahaina,
Kauai, Kuluhaele and Honokaa;
4 p. m.
Str. Nihau, Thompson, for Anahola,
Hanalei, Ahukini and Elele; 5 p. m.

Schr. Waiulua, for Maui and Molokai
ports.
Schr. Lady, Nelson, for Koolau ports.
S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San
Francisco; 3 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and
Maui ports; 5 p. m.

Thursday, December 5.

Schr. Kawahala, for Koolau ports; 5
p. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Elele,
Makaweli, Waialeale and Kokahua,
and mail and passengers only for Koolau;
4 p. m.
Schr. Charles L. Woodbury, Harris,
for Hilo; 5 p. m.
Schr. Waiulua, for Kahului; 11 a. m.

Steamer Movements.

ARRIVE.

Name	From	Date
Doris	S. F.	Dec. 10
Nippon Maru	S. F.	Dec. 13
Milwaukee	Victoria	Dec. 13
Alameda	S. F.	Dec. 21
Peru	S. F.	Dec. 26
Sonoma	S. F.	Jan. 1
Coptic	S. F.	Jan. 4
American Maru	S. F.	Jan. 11
Alameda	S. F.	Jan. 11
Aorangi	Victoria	Jan. 18
Peking	S. F.	Jan. 18
Ventura	S. F.	Jan. 22
Gaelic	S. F.	Jan. 28
Alameda	S. F.	Feb. 1
Hongkong Maru	S. F.	Feb. 6
Sierra	S. F.	Feb. 12
China	S. F.	Feb. 14
Moana	Victoria	Feb. 15
Doris	S. F.	Feb. 22
Alameda	S. F.	Feb. 22
Nippon Maru	S. F.	March 4
Sonoma	S. F.	March 5
Peru	S. F.	March 12

DEPART.

Name	For	Date
Sonoma	S. F.	Dec. 10
Coptic	S. F.	Dec. 13
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 13
American Maru	S. F.	Dec. 20
Alameda	S. F.	Dec. 25
Peking	S. F.	Dec. 27
Ventura	S. F.	Dec. 31
Gaelic	S. F.	Jan. 3
Hongkong Maru	S. F.	Jan. 11
Moana	Victoria	Jan. 15
Alameda	S. F.	Jan. 15
China	S. F.	Jan. 20
Sierra	S. F.	Jan. 21
Doris	S. F.	Jan. 21
Alameda	S. F.	Feb. 1
Nippon Maru	S. F.	Feb. 8
Sonoma	S. F.	Feb. 11
Peru	S. F.	Feb. 18
Coptic	S. F.	Feb. 25
Alameda	S. F.	Feb. 25
American Maru	S. F.	March 4
Ventura	S. F.	March 4
Peking	S. F.	March 12
Alameda	S. F.	March 12
Gaelic	S. F.	March 22
Sierra	S. F.	March 22
Hongkong Maru	S. F.	March 25
China	S. F.	April 8
Alameda	S. F.	April 9
Doris	S. F.	April 15
Sonoma	S. F.	April 15
Nippon Maru	S. F.	April 25
Alameda	S. F.	April 25

LIFE ON THE MULE LINE.

Old Men Threatened for Putting Fare in the Box.

Two old men, natives, boarded one of Pain's mules on the King street line last evening in the downtown district. One of them went to the forward part of the car where the antiquated fare-box is to be found, over which is the legend, "Passengers are requested to pay their fare upon entering the car." The old man, following the ancient custom of the tram line, deposited ten cents in the box in payment for himself and companion. A big Portuguese who has risen from the humble occupation of a driver of decrepit ark mules to the dignity of a collector of fares between the Oahu Railway depot and Thomas Square, immediately flustered up and shaking his hand in the old man's face demanded why he put his fare in the box.

"Why didn't you pay your fare to me—don't you know better than to put your money in the box when the conductor is on board?" he shouted.

The conductor continued his bullying until a passenger jumped to his feet and abruptly told the conductor if the latter would close up one of his eyes. The conductor subsided and shut down the lid over the fare-box which then revealed another legend, "Please pay at the other end."

At that moment a big strapping laborer, evidently a carpenter, stepped into the car, and walking up to the box just closed, lifted the lid, deposited his nickel in the slot, closed the lid, again and took a seat. The conductor was apparently busy just then in counting change and adjusting the rear brake.

Mrs. Tavas, who was shot by her husband at McCully tract the other night, is doing very nicely.

NOTICE TO POETS.

The Advertiser desires to get a poem on the New Year from every writer of verse in Hawaii, to be incorporated in the special edition of January first. The poems should be sent in within the next week or ten days.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mail is due Saturday by the trans-
port Egbert.

Miss Wong Kong, a graduate of the Normal School, met with a serious accident by falling from a horse at Waihee, Maui.

The mortuary report for the month of November shows seventy-four deaths during that period, a comparatively small number.

James H. Painter, of Wailuku, Maui, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court. His liabilities are listed at \$1,722.79, and assets, \$1,922.

The day set for the opening of tenders for the construction of a road from the head of Makiki street to the top of Tantalus has been postponed until December 13.

The Supreme Court heard the concluding arguments in the case of Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Company yesterday. Today court will adjourn until the January term.

J. J. Dunne, appointed United States attorney by Judge Este, has sent his application to Washington for a permanent appointment to the place made vacant by the death of J. C. Baird.

Joseph E. Emerson is engaged in surveying the land for an industrial school at Wailuku. Until that work is completed no effort will be made to secure plans for the proposed buildings.

The contractors for the sub-structural work on the Lewers & Cooke building are working at night now. Last night a large gang of men were laying the cement flooring for the basement, which will prevent the tide water from coming in.

Now it is a new "society" weekly that will be launched in Honolulu. The first number will make its appearance in a few weeks. The new aspirant for journalistic honors will be known as The Gossip, and will treat of athletic, as well as social matters.

Yesterday morning the steamer Kauai came off the Marine Railway, where she has been undergoing extensive repairs. She was taken over to Emma's wharf, where the repairs are to be finished. She will probably be ready for the sea in a few weeks.

The captains of local island steamers are complaining that the present position of the Wisconsin makes the entering of this harbor by night a very difficult matter as the battleship is shutting off the fair way buoy, from which these vessels generally take their bearings.

It is evident that the drivers of the watering carts on the waterfront have an intense dislike for driving in the dust. Yesterday clouds of dust which equalled the biblical dust pillar in height and denseness made the Esplanade exceedingly disagreeable, but no watering cart love in sight.

The Mikahala reports the steamer James Makoe discharging freight at Kilauea. The Waiulua was at Elele also discharging freight. A light swell started to run in at Waiulua and Makaweli as the Mikahala left. Crossing the channel light northeasterly winds with smooth seas were experienced.

The annual sale of licenses to sell awa will be held at the Capitol building at noon on Friday, December 6. The sale will take place in other districts on the same day, but on a later hour, which the sheriff may choose. The up-set price is \$1000 in Honolulu, \$500 in Hilo, \$500 in Wailuku, \$250 in Lahaina, and \$100 in all other districts.

The delegates elected by the local Anti-Saloon League to represent this Territory at the league convention at Washington, D. C., December 3, 4 and 5, next, are Hon. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Rev. W. V. Ashill and Mr. Walter C. Weedon. Mr. Baldwin has given up going, but the others are expected to attend.

Wilson Mahiko, the sixteen-year-old native boy who was fined \$500 for forging a money order, will not have to serve out his sentence at the rate of 50 cents a day. At the end of thirty days he will be allowed to come into court and plead the poor convict's act, and be released. This clemency is shown because of the extreme youth of the defendant and various mitigating circumstances.

The Board of Health will meet in special session this afternoon to further consider the removal of the slaughter-houses from Iwalei. At this time the butchers are to present any plan they may have formulated for the removal. An effort will be made to get the government to set apart a tract of land in the outskirts of the city, where all the slaughter-houses may be located. A large tract in Kahului is desired for the purpose, but it is not known whether the land in question is owned by the United States or by the Territory.

REV. S. H. DAVIS
RESIGNS CHARGE

Rev. S. H. Davis, who, for thirty years has been the minister in charge of the Anglican parish in Kona, Hawaii, is about to resign his charge and retire from active work in the ministry. A resolution was presented to the Anglican synod last night whereby this move was made public, in which it was proposed to provide a remuneration for Mr. Davis' services as of the retired list. Rev. Mr. Davis has been a faithful worker in the district in which he has resided and preached so long, and owing to his long service and a hardness of hearing, he has decided to retire.

Wildier Buying Lumber.

Gardner K. Wildier, a lumber dealer and attorney at law in Honolulu, left Portland last evening for San Francisco, thence to return home. He spent several days in Oregon, looking over the State's timber interests, and it is understood that he made a considerable purchase of lumber before going away. He says the Hawaiian Islands would buy a great deal of their lumber from Oregon if there were a line of ships plying direct between Portland and Honolulu.—Portland Oregonian.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Makes the bread
more healthful.
Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

THE RIGHT SORT OF DINNER.

It is nice to hear Mr. F. Fern say he enjoys his meals. A dinner that tastes good, that goes to the spot like a horse on his way home, a dinner that is eaten in pleasant surroundings, and with plenty of easy talk and laughter—that is the sort of dinner for me.

It is worth a dozen made of poor stuff badly cooked, and swallowed under conditions that would spoil the appetite of a shark.

That you may get all the benefit that can possibly be got from a dinner, I say, the food itself must be all right, the circumstances all right, and your mind here is where the main point comes in your digestion all right.

A rare and difficult combination, oh my half-starved fellow pilgrims through this vale of bad cooks, solemn faces, weak stomachs, and sordid boarding-house keepers.

In early life Mr. Fern, who now lives at 25, Victoria street, Auckland, N. Z., followed the sea. Although he does not allude to it we may assume that he was not troubled with indigestion at that time. Seafaring men are apt to have keen appetites—appetites worthy of better grub than most of them get hold of.

It was after Mr. Fern knocked off the sea and tried his luck on land that his digestive apparatus failed to respond to his demands upon it.

Writing on the 6th April, 1900, he says: "My complaint first made itself felt about eighteen years ago. I was constipated, had almost constant eructations, and frequent spells of palpitation."

"In spite of all I could do, or get the doctors to do, to cure it, this ailment (whatever the real cause or root of it may have been) went on for eight years. And a right nasty strip of time that was. It is lodged in my memory as a long spell of heavy weather."

"I fairly dreaded my meals; the act of eating sickened and disgusted me, even when the food was what it ought to be."

"Well, matters went on this way one year after another until I got, in a manner of speaking, sunk down into the situation and became used to it as a man does to being locked up in prison."

"Finally I ran across Mother Selig's Syrup and tried it, because a man I knew said he believed in it."

"It helped me from the first go-off, and in about seven months I was a well man from top to toe. The constipation, the dyspepsia, and the heart trouble were all gone. My eye is now clear, my hand is steady, and my appetite and digestion would pass inspection anywhere."

"I have traded for fifteen years at my present address, and am well known in this city."

"I mention the time that Mother Selig's Syrup took to cure me (seven months) so that people with chronic ailments, and deep-seated ones too, may not be discouraged and leave off the medicine."

"My advice is, persevere, stick to it, never give up, and the Syrup is certain to pull you through."

"I enjoy my meals nowadays, and it has got to be a pretty bad dinner that makes me leave the table unsatisfied."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

November 25—R. K. Anahu et al. to L. L. McCandless, three-fifths interest in portion of R. P. 5988, Kul. 280C, Printers' Lane, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,000.

November 27—W. C. Achi and wife to C. P. Benton et al., 2 block B, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$440.

J. O. Wood to John Gandall, piece of land, Kapahulu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,700.

Kauai to Emeia Cornwell, portions of apas 2 and 3, of R. P. 3142, Kul. 11022, Palama, Waiuku, interest in apas 1, 2 and 3 of R. P. 2354, Palama, Waiuku, Maui. Consideration, \$75.

Ts. Oahu College to Harriet Needham, lot 15, block 9, and portion alley, College Hills tract, Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,500.

November 29—J. H. Schnack and wife to Antonio F. Aguilar, lot 10 of Kul. 85, Nuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$700.

Ts. Oahu College to Mabel W. Castle, portion of lot 2, block 1; portion of alley, block 1, College Hills tract, Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$24.

George Lycurgus to C. L. Polkoto, lots 5 and 6, Kaili Place, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,075.

Harry C. Davis and wife to H. P. Eakin, lot 40, block A, Kuloakahu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$2,225; mortgage, \$1,575.

H. P. Eakin to Q. H. Barry, lot 40, block A, Kuloakahu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$142; mortgage, \$1,275.

Luukia Brown and husband to Hans Isenberg, piece of land, Puuolai, Kohala, Kauai. Consideration, \$800.

November 20—J. Makalain and wife to Joseph Kahuna, lot 5 of R. P. 1231, Kul. 7179, Kuuikini street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$600.

C. K. C. Rooke and wife to A. S. Wilcox, interest in R. P. 6461, Kul. 597, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration, \$3,500.

E. Benner and wife to Mrs. Virginia Whitman, portion of lot 54, Pawaia tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,400.

December 2—Honolulu Industrial Co., Ltd., et al. to B. F. Dillingham & Co., Ltd., six leaseholds, buildings, etc., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

James Hinton to Olia Sugar Co., Ltd., right of way for a flume across lot 21, Olia, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

Kohomakua to Kellihola, 35 acres land, Kawaipapa; 1 acre hui land of Kahanau, Hana, Maui. Consideration, \$40.

ROUTINE
MATTERS
Considered by the
Board of
Health.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, though the first of the month, was uninteresting. There were present: President Sloggett, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper, E. A. Matt-Smith, Attorney General Dole, Dr. Pratt, Secretary Charles and Supt. Reynolds.

The petition of Keolu Brown for the return of her child from the settlement was denied. Her request was extremely pathetic and the letter abounded in scriptural quotations.

The petition of Kailua for permission to visit her husband at Molokai was granted.

Supt. Reynolds reported on the request of Henry Ma to return to his wife and daughter at Molokai, and the petition was denied. Mr. Reynolds stated that the petitioner was formerly mail carrier at the settlement and during his tenure of office various articles were missing from the mails. The woman he sought to rejoin was not his wife according to the superintendent.

The request of Chas. R. Blake for a six months' leave of absence was granted. Dr. Russell is to fill his place as government physician at Olia during his absence.

A letter was read from S. M. Damon, treasurer of Victoria Hospital, stating that the trustees had complied with the board's request, and the secretary was notified to forward the letter to the auditor, for payment of the subsidies.

E. A. Matt-Smith reported that he had advised with the officers of the Kapahulu Maternity Home in regard to the payment of the subsidy and told them to present their vouchers for payment. If the auditor refuses to pay the vouchers, the trustees may resort to mandamus proceedings, but he did not believe it was within the province of the board to pass upon the constitutionality of any act of the legislature. A resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to forward the vouchers to the auditor for payment.

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

The following is the report of the sanitary officer for December:

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 3, 1901.
Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer,
Board of Health.

Sir—Following is the report of the city sanitary officer for the month of November, 1901:

Number of building applications received, 21.

Number of building applications approved, 18.

Number of building applications of previous months approved, 6.

Number of building applications held by this office, 5.

Number of building applications held by the survey department, 17.

Four of the five applications held by this office are all right except that the plans have been filed, and as they are located in a portion of town which is more or less congested, I wish to make sure of the location of the kitchens and outbuildings before signing the permits. The other permit calls for a building on land which is too low and must be filled.

Cesspools located during the month, 10.

Buildings altered or moved so as to conform to the sanitary regulations, 16.

Examinations before, during, and at completion of buildings, 136.

Inspections other than of new buildings, 47.

Certificates for lodging house or restaurant licenses applied for, 24; issued, 22; held for sanitary work to be finished, 2; issued on previous application, 9; previous applications held for sanitary work to be finished, 13.

Number of adults which can by law be lodged in these buildings licensed, 1,325.

Three formal complaints have been filed, and the nuisances in each case have been abated.

Twenty-four 48-hour notices to abate nuisances have been served, and in twenty-two cases the nuisance was abated in the required time; in two cases the time has been extended.

Eight notices ordering the recipient to connect his premises to the sewer within thirty days have been served.

Five builders without permits have been ordered to obtain the same, and have done so.

I am endeavoring to get the government sewer laid from Beretania and River streets corner along River to Puna stream, along Puna stream to Kukul; thence along Kukul street to Nuanu, and the subscription paper is now in the hands of one of the property holders, and unless something unforeseen happens it will go through.

With the assistance of the inspectors I have been enforcing the new regulation compelling tight containers for shops when carried through the streets, and so far have met no opposition. These containers are the same as those used by the restaurants as referred to in my last report, and are giving good results. Respectfully submitted,

C. H. TRACY,
City Sanitary Officer.

PLUMBING REPORT.

The report of the plumbing inspector is as follows:

Honolulu, December 2, 1901.
Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer,
Board of Health.

Sir—Below I submit a detail of the work in this office for the semi-monthly period ending November 30, 1901:

Number of plans filed, 49.

Number of permits issued, 49.

Number of inspections of plumbing and house sewers, 148.

Number of final inspections made, 53.

Number of sewer connections, 19.

Totals for month of November:

Number of plans filed, 95.

Number of permits issued, 95.

Number of inspections made, 292.

Number of final certificates issued, 114.

Number of sewer connections made, 48.

Respectfully,
Inspector of Plumbing and House Sewers.



NOTIONS A Pattern which will be a treasure to every woman

Mail Order Department for those living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.

Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.

American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.

Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.

Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.

Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.

Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.

Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.

Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.

English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.

Stray Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.

Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.

Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.

Curling Irons, 15 cents each.

Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.

Aluminum Trimbles, 10 cents each.

"The Comfort" Corset Hosiery Supporters, 25 cents per